United Nations E/CN.7/2001/2/Add.3

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
26 March 2001
English
Original: Spanish

Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Forty-fourth session
Vienna, 20-29 March 2001
Agenda item 4

Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: examination of the single biennial report of the Executive Director on the progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session

First biennial report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together

Report of the Executive Director

Addendum

Mexico: comments on the first biennial report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly

Paragraph 67

1. Paragraph 67 refers to the illicit drug market in North America. The wording of the Spanish version suggests that drug trafficking is carried out mainly via land and maritime routes involving Mexican territory. While it is true that Mexican territory is considered to be a major corridor for the trafficking in drugs originating in South America to the United States market, Mexico believes that this paragraph is not accurate, since it does not take into account the existence of other routes in the Caribbean for the entry of drugs into the United States, mainly through Miami and Puerto Rico.

V.01-82093 (E) 290301 290301

Paragraph 70

2. Paragraph 70 states: "Heroin is available in many cities in the United States, Canada and Mexico." In recent years, there has been a slight increase in the availability of this kind of drug, principally in a number of border towns or tourist destinations. However, it can be said that most of the drug is in transit to the United States market. In any case, availability is not reflected in the consumer indexes registered in Mexico. In that regard, it should be pointed out that, according to official data, the consumer figures for heroin in Mexico are minimal.

Paragraph 72

3. Paragraph 72, which deals with methamphetamine trafficking, states: "Clandestine laboratories operating in California and Mexico are the primary sources of supply for the United States." In that regard, it should be pointed out that, while Mexico is a source of supply of methamphetamine for the United States, the proportion of illicit production of the drug is less than that of the production detected in the state of California.

Paragraph 151

4. Paragraph 151 states: "In most cases, the destruction of illicit crops is done manually. Some States, such as Mexico and South Africa, reported that the destruction of illicit crops is done by aerial spraying of herbicides." The wording of this sentence could suggest that in Mexico illicit crops are destroyed solely by aerial spraying, which is not correct. It was indicated in the questionnaire (question 40) that crops were destroyed both by aerial spraying and by hand, stressing that 80 per cent was done by hand and 20 per cent by the aerial spraying method.

Paragraph 154

5. Paragraph 154 refers to the adoption of programmes to eradicate illicit drug crops or measures aimed at forced eradication in areas of agricultural production of low profitability. In that regard, Mexico is referred to as a country in which "programmes to eradicate illicit drug crops and rural development programmes were jointly implemented both in regions with a high incidence of illegal cultivation of narcotic crops and in those at risk of becoming zones of illicit production".

6. It should be pointed out that programmes both for integrated rural development and for the destruction of illicit crops are implemented on an ongoing basis. On the other hand, it should be mentioned that, in the questionnaire (question 41), it was indicated that integrated rural development programmes and operational programmes for crop destruction were carried out both in regions with a high incidence of production of narcotics and in those at risk of becoming zones of illicit production.

Paragraph 167

7. Paragraph 167 states that, in Mexico, "the indicators include the displacement of illicit crops to different sites, modification in the production cycles and dispersion and modification in the size of the plots".

8. It should be stressed that, in the questionnaire (questions 50 and 51), these elements were not mentioned as indicators for evaluating the qualitative and quantitative impact of programmes of alternative development and eradication of crops. They were mentioned as the result of an analysis carried out by agencies at the national, state and regional levels to determine the behaviour of the phenomenon in zones where both marijuana and poppy production was concentrated and in zones in which conditions were conducive to their becoming zones for the intensive production of narcotics.

Paragraph 273

9. In paragraph 273, which deals with requests for mutual legal assistance concerning cases of money-laundering, the data provided by the Government of Mexico in the questionnaire for the submission of reports on plans of action and measures approved by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session (24 January 2000) are somewhat imprecise. It should be pointed out that, in 1999, Mexico received 35 requests. The number (147) referred to in the paragraph corresponds to the total number of requests received between 1995 and 15 May 2000.